Jefferson's often-declared opinions about Slavery, and yet provoking us to prove them by citation, the Union yet chooses to pursue precisely the disreputable course of which we intimated our suspicion, and to charge us with "spreading incendiary materials."

Abouttoms, and of their alies, the Whigs of New England, by asserting that Jefferson, "at the close of his days, had not be least scruple of bringing in the Federal Government in aid of emancipation." Gathering boldness as it proceeds, the Intelligencer then goes on to represent Jefferson as holding the opinion that "the federal power could, of its own direct authority, emancipate the blacks without, in any manner, and of their alies, the Whigs of New England, by asserting that Jefferson, "at the close of his days, had not be least scruple of bringing in the Federal Government in aid of emancipation." Gathering boldness as it proceeds, the Intelligencer then goes on to represent Jefferson as holding the opinion that "the federal power could, of its own direct authority, emancipate the blacks without, in any manner, and of the close of his days, had not be least scruple of bringing in the Federal Government in aid of emancipation." and to charge us with "spreading incendiary mat-consulting the States. ter" and with "calumniating Mr. Jefferson," why, that is its own affair; and ours is only, by making widely known its conduct, to take care that it shall incur the just public consequences of such absurd trickery. Not hot and headlong youths to rush into out the Union. When the Intelligencer shall make out a case any poor trap set for us, we perceived—and it was surely no great effort of penetration—the Union's surely no great effort of penetration—the Union's the States, and in violation of the compacts of the constitusurely no great effort of penetration—the Union's drift; and, well assured that this was its only resort, took all care to render it a fatal one for it, by proclaiming in advance what the fetch would be. We congratulate it on the issue of its intended stratagem: it manœuvred to place us in a position where a fraud could be used against us with advantage; and it has found itself involved in the necessity of attempting that fraud, when already announced and expected. In a word, the Union has grossly outwitted itself: a feat on which it might be felicitated, but that really the party overreached.

avoidable and monstrous consequences. Now, had we done this without exhibiting the passages themselves, so as to let every reader see whether or not our interpretation of them was just, the Union might with some face have pretended that we had adopted the paltry expedient of suppressing what such a course a violation of the most sacred rights pertaining should be quoted, in order that we might, undetected by our readers, suit the case to the occasion. ed by our readers, suit the case to the occasion. But to charge us with calumniating Mr. Jeffer- ed public faith. To band together a national party against monstrations of the Whigs of New England, upon this subject, son, when we have fairly produced his very words, is an extreme folly; and so to charge us, while itself producing neither Mr. Jefferson's text nor ours, is a piece of jugglery which deserves an epithet stronger than we would apply even to the directly or indirectly to prevent the extension of slavery over unfairness of the Union. Let us, however, proceed to the exposure of the Union's second accusa-

with laboring to aid an anti-slavery agitation, by our article of the preceding day, already alluded to.

and thereby to awaken a storm of national agitation which, in its fury, may sweep away the pillars of the constitution as rushes are borne before the wind—such is the manifest ten-In order that it might say all this, it was, of course, absolutely necessary not only to suppress every absolutely necessary not only to suppress every peration the Intelligencer now spreads the broad shield of Jet-word of what we had, upon its invitation, cited ferson. Things have gone far, indeed, when the metropolitan from Mr. JEFFERSON, and to hint at none of the most material parts of our own article, but actively and directly to falsify the only passages which are quoted from it, by representing them to its readers as urging just the opposite to what every one, taking them in their context, must see that they urge. In effect, (as our readers will presently see,) the garbling is so open, the perversions so total and so wilful, that if the Union had forged an entire artistic most force on the solution of the country it may concentrate in its ranks the seem. It declares him to have held the doctrine that Federal legislation might be invoked to carry this plan through. It cle the most foreign to our opinions and solemnly attributed it to us, the fabrication would have been ust as respectable and as innocent

seem incredible to our readers: but our rule is (as they know) to ask no faith in matters of fact, which ought to be proved as one goes along; to make no is to be found in the patriotism of the people and charge upon character without showing its grounds: bring the other side fairly before them, call on him to hold up his hand and be heard, and let them sit more at the record of Democratic good faith as set down in the national declarations of the Democratic parts at Baltimore, and the record resolution of the his just judges and ours. We may the better do Democratic State Convention at Boston—conscious that the aggravated one, demanding a stern and even vindic-lated protection of the federal constitution—knowing this, tive sentence, for its atrocity of misrepresentation: and of this we can give, by merely our own recital, the fast ally of slavery. The charge is, being interpreted, that the Democracy is ready to stand by the constitution. It but a very faint idea: so that it is every way our is an accusation in which the Democratic party finds its power part to place the Union's entire article before the blessings, stands strong. public, long as that article is:

" The union of Democrats for the suke of the Union. When we laid before our readers the full and conclusive proof already submitted by us of the fact that the Whig party throughout New England is now planting itself fully and distinctly upon the Abolition platform as a basis of organization

Of the "Liberty and action upon our national politics, knowing as we did the not have foreseen the rapidity with which it would extend itself, nor the favor with which it would be received by the

The Whig journal at Washington began by glossing over the resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention is Massachusetts, and giving to them substantially its countenance and approbation. Resolved, however, to guard if pos sible against the odium naturally attaching to such abolitionis demonstrations, that journal followed up this its first step by the assertion that, though the Whigs of New England were fensive and defensive, with the Abolitionists; yet all this was merely accidental, because the natural allies of these fanatics were to be found in the ranks of the Democracy! In proof of this the Intelligencer alleged, first, that the Democracy prepared to unite in the nefarious schemes of the "Liberty party," even as they are presented to-day. We noticed briefly passing, the altogether stupendous ignorance of well-nown facts which alone could induce the Intelligencer, in the face of the recent nomination of John Young, in the State of New York, at once by the Whig and Anti-Rent enventions, to proclaim the connexion between Democrac ism. At the same time we challenged the Intelligencer to show that Jefferson had ever placed himself on the platform of the "Liberty men," and avowed his readiness to break up slavery by the action of the Federal Government, in derogation of the exclusive and guarantied rights of the States, and of course at the imminent peril, if not certain sacrifice, of our Federal Union. Availing itself of this our confident challenge as a pretext, the Intelligencer of this morning devotes nearly three columns to an indirect and jesu-itical (and on that account all the more insidious and dangerous) defence of the course recently adopted and avowed the Abolitionists. To give all possible force to this its de-fence, the Intelligencer alleges that the "moderate people of Massachusetts have been provoked by the late illegal, and, as gogues. they think, destructive measures of annexation and war."

It alludes to the "Liberty men" as being a "conscientious" sight of those fatal things, those aggressions upon the constito all those blind and fatal steps lately taken, subversive of the

nally, as if foreseeing the result to which the Whig-aboli-ionist agitation, now defended by the Intelligencer, will, if arily lead, that journal proceeds to ABOLITION AND DEMOCRACY.

If, knowing, as we have shown that the Executive's organ here must perfectly have known, Mr.

Successul, necessarily lead, that journal proceeds to indicate the "policy of justice and peace, and commerce, not conquest, towards our neighbors," which will be proper for the South to pursue, even after the constitution shall have been overthrown. Having premised this much, the Intelligencer proceeds to complete its defence of the present course of the Abolitionists, and of their allies, the Whigs of New England,

whole plan of emancipation was most carefully and sedulously guarded and limited to the voluntary action of the slaveholder nself. He would have looked with horror upon any party to the citizens of the United States—rights which come home to the sanctity and the safety of the domestic hearths of half in a form which we confess surprises us. the institution of slavery: to elect representatives to Congress pledged to prohibit the transfer of slaves from one State to another, and to arge instant and unconditional abolition in the District of Columbia; to rally a faction in our national counsections—is at this moment almost, if not quite, resolved and District of Columbia; to rally a faction in our national councils, the members of which shall be plighted to each other to wield every atom of power which the constitution gives them another inch of ground, and to put it down, regardless of all tion against us.

In its reply, appearing on Friday morning last, it charges us with spreading incendiary matter and black flag of such abolition as this in the Presidential canvass,

purpose to the favor or to the patience of the people.

But the people will be warned. With the whole strength vileged classes, who, failing to carry out their schemes of spe-cial legislation by an appeal to reason and sound policy, may We fear not that what we seriously say shall be willing to call upon the blind fury of fanaticism to do their

Whig organ can invoke such authority to commend such

work-" Flectere si neques superos, Acheronta movebo.

But the refuge against the madness of all such partisanship party. The Whig and steadfast power of the Democratic journals feel this. Knowing that the Democracy throughout in a word, to ask no ex parte conviction, but to the Union is stanch and true to all the compacts and compro so in this case, because we look on it as a very Democracy of the whole country is ready to rally almost to a man to give to the South and to its institutions the full stipu-

> Let us now briefly recapitulate the main points our readers may not have seen or may not distinct-

Of the "Liberty party" we spoke only as a dangerous body of men, ready to sacrifice every serious and perilous character of this movement, we yet could real, because feasible principle, to an impossible idea; but as, nevertheless, some of them sincere self, nor the favor with which it would be received by the leading champions of the Whig party in other sections of the and "conscientious" in these their wild notions; of vast and vital distinction between those abolitionists who which (we thought) the very essence is real Loco-

Of the "Moderate party" in Massachusetts, we said that they had become irritated (not without cause) at the late unconstitutional and mischievous series of acts, (annexations and wars,) professed to now entering de facto into full fellowship and alliance, of- be done for the advantage of Southern institutions; and that these, not unnaturally, had kindled among In proof them a sort of resentment against slavery; but that the feeling was entirely unjust, inasmuch as the free was the party of Anti-Rentism; and, secondly, that Thomas Jefferson, the Apostle of the Democracy, had shown himself crimes than the slaveholding ones; and that obcrimes than the slaveholding ones; and that obviously the fault was that of party-Locofocoism and even Ultra-Abolitionism-much more than that articles as the preceding.

> Of the South, we said, however, that it was much blame in aiding to pull down its only sure bulwark, the Constitution, in order to acquire a fallacious strength, by a momentary widening of slave territory, which must soon shrink back to its old proportions, and thus magnify, after a while, instead large proportion to the previous bulk of wilful and large proportion to the previous bulk of wilful and large proportions, and thus magnify, after a while, instead large proportion to the previous bulk of wilful and large proportion to the previous bulk of wilful and large proportions.

meddling with the subject, either in the slave States or this District.

As to agitation, we denounced it as only, whether by the Whigs of New England in uniting themselves with on one side or the other, the policy of Locofocoism, and of pernicious President-makers and dema-

We are glad that the Union has done what it ft alludes to the "Liberty men" as being a "conscientious" could to call attention to what we said. Its readsect. It refers to "denunciations of slavery and slaveholders may many of them want to see the horrid things will set all this matter in its true light to-morrow. Meantime, ers, as coming from "men really of sound and patriotic of which it talks. If they do, it will certainly not instituted out of their customers was a savery and state of their customers and as an indication of our purpose to do the Intelligencer full instituted out of their customers and upon all occasions, we seize the very first opstrengthen their faith in the Union's representations. the Intelligencer alleges, Besides, many of our own readers are respectable are implied in the ascendency of the Democratic party. By way of excusing the Abolitionist violence of the Whigs of the cares at all for the credit of seeming to believe that North, it charges that "the South has acted excessively ill as our article is such as it pretends, what so simple and so necessary as (though late) to publish it ennecessarily to aggravate its own comparative weakness, the south has turned suggester of territorial rapine, and of a poli-

favored us with the following supplement, appendix, the people in the District of Columbia is necessary to warrantee or postscript of vulgarities and trumpery: and as it comes, in point of length, as much within the limits of decency as it exceeds them in every other limits of decency as it exceeds them in every other

Tax Barance or Burnners -In the School of Scands grossly outwitted itself: a feat on which it might be felicitated, but that really the party overreached is one too shallow to afford much triumph.

Our readers will recollect that we last week in Our readers will recollect that we, last week, in answer to its challenge, produced Mr. Jefferson's original plan of 1777 for the emancipation of all slaves after-born; that we further gave, in his own words of 1824, the history of that plan, with his addition to it of a proposition to make the Federal Government a party to it; that we cited other passages from his writings, proving his ideas on the subject to have been the same at intermediate personnel. sages from his writings, proving his ideas on the subject to have been the same at intermediate periods of his life. After thus producing the text, we briefly displayed the character of the scheme—its unavaidable and monstrous consequences. Now had

The force of long habit, doubtless, in part explains the Inhimself. He would have looked with horror upon any party telligencer's disposition always to put its own Government in organized throughout the nation as the "Liberty party" is the wrong as against a foreign Power. It is now acting in organized, and as the Whig party in New England is organized, and as the Whig party in New England is organized, and as the Whig party in New England is organized. nizing itself, to direct the legislation of the Federal Govern-ment upon the institution of slavery. He would have seen in such a course a violation of the most sacred rights pertaining On its own showing, they have sprouted out since the election

> which is calculated, when it shall come upon us, to shak Union to its centre. The Intelligencer sees this clearly; and with the Boston resolutions and the Boston speeches in its hand, proclaims that all is safe ! Going yet further than the it avows that it sees no danger in the union of the whole

We have pointed out the calumnious character of this pro-ceeding. But the use which the Intelligencer makes of its perversion of Mr. Jefferson's example is far worse than the nere defamation of an illustrious statesman. It cites the au-thority of Jefferson to debauch the public mind of this country dency, if it be not the declared purpose, of the Whig abolithority of Jefferson to debauch the public mind of this country into a patient, if not favorable regard of that policy on the subject of slavery, which the whole soul of Thomas Jefferson would have loathed. Jefferson advocated, under the strictest guards and limitations, the diminution or the progressive eradication of slavery by the independent action of the slaveholding States themselves. So far was he from bringing the subject into national politics, or from tolerating it in such a connexion, that, beyond all question, one of his leading motives in seeking to touch it at all, through exclusive State legislation, was to keep it out of the national politics—to reconstructions. tionists of New England, over whose recklessness and des-

> legislation might be invoked to carry this plan through. It niating Mr. JEFFERSON, with spreading incendiary And the one solitary pretext for all this which the Intelligencer has been able to rake up from all the voluminous writings of las been able to rake up from an the value and the Jefferson, is the bare suggestion by him that, under some possible but undescribed arrangement, a portion of the public lands ceded by the slave-holding States might be put under emancipation through independent and exclusive State legis-lation. We shall not debate with the Intelligencer the sufficiency of this pretext. We shall confine, too, within the limits of a single sentence, our solemn protest against the constitu tionality of any such use of any portion of the public lands Our business is with the motive and spirit of the Intelligencer's representation. And our serious charge against that journal s, that it knowingly perverts the doctrine and the example of defferson in order to familiarize and reconcile the mind of the country to the idea of a national agitation against slavery, intended to subserve the temporary views and interests of an in-

fluential section of the Whig party.

On this supposition alone the whole course of the Intelligencer in reference to the recent Whig proceedings in Massachusetts is to be explained or understood. In this view it paraded its former views upon abolition without declaring its Let us now briefly recapitulate the main points urged in our article thus represented, lest some of our readers may not have seen or may not distinct. speeches of the minority, amounting to nearly one-half of hat body. In this view it caught up a single parenthetical remark of Jefferson about slave property, and alleged that contained the whole essence of modern abolition. this view, in commenting upon the course of the Northern Whig Abolitionists, and upon the discussions which have from time to time taken place in some of the Southern States would act upon the Federal Government and through the Federal Government, and those statesmen at the South who may have seen occasion to modify the system of slavery through the exclusive action of the States themselves. disregarding this distinction the Intelligencer shows its willingness to strike down the most sacred provisions of the constitution, and to invoke into our National Councils the fell spirit of disunion, in order to consolidate the party organization and to promote the party ascendency of the Whigs.

If a man is compelled to prove to people that a particular substance is most foul and offensive, he does not waste breath to prove it; he adopts a very different method, which we will not describe. And this must be our answer to all such Government

"In the 'School for Scandal' "-a play aptly referred to by an Executive organ that has adopted all its morals without catching a spark of its witthere is another excellent person, one Mrs. Candiminishing, the existing inequality against it.

[Surious detraction, the organ can play the part of different Indian dialects.]

[Surious detraction, the organ can play the part of different Indian dialects.] We avowed (in a sequel to the article) our own Mrs. Candour, that charitable, sincere extenuator determined opposition to all Federal or Free-State of reputations! On the following day, thus wrote meddling with the subject, either in the slave States of the Union, after seeing our exhibition at large of its as Islands, and was there alone with the Indians between misrepresentations of the week before:

"The 'Intelligencer' of this morning charges us with an same footing as a native born Indian, and rose first to be the "aggravated" falsification of its recent articles in reference to the abolitionist proceedings of the Whigs in Massachusetts, and the opinions of Mr. Jefferson on the subject of slavery. In proof of its charge, the Intelligencer has been indisc justice now, and upon all occasions, we seize the very first opportunity to repair a slight inadvertence which occurs in our leading article of last evening, and which, of course, had not met the eye of the Intelligencer when its accusation against us was penned.

"In our paper, of last evening, we say of the Intelligencer In this view, it paraded its former views upon Abolition without declaring its present sentiments.'

"The words italicised in the last clause of this sentence ar South has turned suggester of territorial rapine, and of a policy which must either shiver this Confederacy to-pieces, or sink it in debt, or turn it into a great military empire;" and, its paper of the 15th instant.

We affirm that it dare not do it, telling its readerone which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is of the 15th instant was not at the moment before us. On resident in the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is of the 15th instant was not at the moment before us. On resident in the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is of the 15th instant was not at the moment before us. On resident in the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is of the 15th instant was not at the moment before us. On resident in the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is the

ing some remarks which it made several years ago resp

Following up the article which is published entire in the preceding columns about our "nefarious calumines" of Mr. Jefferson and our intentional spreading of "incendiary matter" on the subject of slavery, the President's paper near us on Monday night forward us with the following supplement appendix of the received to subject of clavery in the States. It claims also to go farther than General Harrison, and asserts that the consent of the receive in the District of Columbia is necessary to warrant the receive in the District of Columbia is necessary to warrant.

"We volunteer this explanation of a very immaterial state particular, we gladly place it before our readers as abundantly its own exposure. Here it is:

"We volunteer this explanation of a fet, with a view to show that ment in our article of last evening, with a view to show that we mean to treat the Intelligencer, in this whole matter, with all possible candor, while, at the same time, we avow our pur pose to hold that journal to the whole of its just responsible

> Most conscientious Mrs. Candour! How full of remorse she is-how shocked at herself, on finding that she had, in a single point, (made quite immaterial by more general charges not retracted, stated what was directly the reverse of the fact ! And then, what large expiation she makes for her little oversights! But most candid lady, you have made three small slips in this gracious apology of yours: in the first place, you have let fall the rather dangerous confession that you sometimes charge people with crimes directly opposite to the fact which has been under your own eyes; secondly you have let your readers see that you care so little for justice and truth, that you think it by no means necessary to read what you are about to denounce. Now, if you are found doing either of these things 1827 to in one case, every body will ask himself, " Are we sure Mrs. C. does'nt do the like in all other cases? And certainly, it does, to compare the Intelligencer's article of the 15th with Mrs. Candour's reply, look vastly as if no human being could have dared to write the latter, after reading the former. Evidently, the exemplary dame had only heard of it, from Sir Benjamin Backbite, or some of her pupils in the University of Slander, of which she is the admirable president." 1838.

But, thirdly, most ingenuous of matrons! you have made a decided lapsus in the main matter of fact of your excuse. Let her do her best, Insincerity hardly ever fails to forget some ear-mark of the truth, to betray herself by. Now, you say speaking of your remarks: "When we wrote them the Intelligencer's article of the 15th instant was not at the moment before us. On referring to it, we find that the National Intelligencer, after citing last session, "are assured never will be a charge upon the some remarks which it made several years ago respecting the abolition of slavery, declares that the sentiments then expressed 'remain unchanged.'" Now, dear madam, while speaking as if at that moment reading it, you either had not referred to it. or else you are incapable of correctness enough to describe as it is what is before your eyes: for our wowal in question, instead of being after the citation of our remarks in 1840, was prefixed to them Thus it plainly appears that Mrs. Candour has not our words before her, when she says she has, and possibly had them, when she says she had them

After all, however, two things remain to be remarked: 1st, the improbability that a declaration as distinct as was this of ours, should have been overlooked by one scanning so invidiously for a flaw every part of our article; for if a man's eves are sharp enough to see so much of what is not, surely they are good enough to see a little of what is. 2dly. The candor so ostentatiously put for ward by the Union is obviously meant for its own advantage, not in justice to us: for it in no manne exculpates us, by its present apology; since it still charges us with an active and iniquitous agency in a great scheme of Whig Abolitionism, with calumnatter and with many other amusing enormities At best, then, its present piece of "full justice to the Intelligencer" is exactly one of Mrs. Candour's From all ordinary sources, including the dividends kind vindications of the innocent. Nav. it first slanders us, à la Sir Benjamin Backbite, and then vindicates us, à la Mrs. Candour.

CHRISTIANITY PLANTED IN EGYPT .- A London corres ondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer communicates the fact that a Christian Church was about to be erected in the "Land of Egypt"—a land where the light of Divine truth, more than From the tax on commissions of trustees hree thousand years ago, shone just enough to reveal its utthree thousand years ago, shone just enough to reveal its ut-ter darkness; and where, both since and a long time previous, From the tax on civil commissions.... regetables and reptiles, stars which gem night's canopy, as well as sun and moon, have been adored, instead of the great rentor. He says :

" Among the wonders of modern Egypt, that, to a cor emplative mind, though utterly opposite in their nature and haracter, outvie those stupendous works of the olden time vonders, too, which all owe their creation to the old man self the greatest wonder of them all, Mehemet Alihem may be named a splendid Protestant Christian Church now in progress of erection in the most splendid portion of the Frank quarter of Alexandria. The following is the enuneration of Europeans whose fixed or occasional residence nade such a structure necessary : In 1845, permanent relents, 107; travellers in transit, 2,200; ship's crews, 2,007 dents, 107; travellers in trailing, 2, 200; it was proposed to tourists, 166; total, 6,050. For these it was proposed to tourists, 166; total, 6,050. erect a very humble structure, and the British res Campbell) mentioned the matter to Mehemet Ali. He at once rave a plot of ground on the south side of the Great Square, intimating his wish that the building should correspond in size and magnificence with the other buildings in the neighbor-By an act of Parliament, where British subject abroad raise one half of the support of a clergyman, the Go vernment may contribute the same amount, and the clergy-man may be Episcopalian or Presbyterian, according to the whom the church is intended. In this case, the majority being Episcopalians, the clergyman was licensed by the Bishop of London. The building is dedicated to St. Mark, and is the first Christian edifice in that region in

AN INTERESTING LABORER. - There is a man employed

Mr. Sweeney (for such is his name) is employed at the scales near the basin, where he weighs all the iron, coal, &c. which is received or sent away; and his business employs him so constantly that he has little leisure for conversation. He is an American, and we believe was born in New York. At the age of fifteen he went to sea, and for sixteen years

three and four years. Here he mingled with them on the chief of his tribe, and then the chief of all the tribes in that group of islands, retaining his power and consequence up to the time of his departure. At this time his arms, legs, and oody are covered with the tattoos which are customary in the groups, and their color, he informs us, has not changed a particle since the day this painful operation was erformed, which is now some seven or eight years.

Mr. Sweeney is a steady industrious man, and has a wife, an English woman we believe, whom he married in the Pacific. One of his daughters still remains in some of the Pac fic islands, but the rest of his family are with him. He is about thirty-four years of age .- Trenton Gazette.

The Fall River News says : "Mr. Nathan Sisson was

THE DEBT OF MARYLAND.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER. The debt of Maryland, and her ability and will to red at maturity, and to pay with punctuality, meanwhile, the terest that shall accrue, and the arrears of that which has en left unpaid, are topics of much concern, as well to the ond-holder as to all Americans who value good faith, and who especially desire that one of the Old Thirteen, which fought for and founded our national existence and indepenence, should not remain in the catalogue of delinquent States. It will be our aim, in the following statements, to present the case of this State exactly as it is-nothing extenuating and othing exaggerating; and we shall then anticipate that the public judgment will concur with our own in the opinion that the debt of this State is perfectly safe, and that henceforth the egular payment of the accruing interest may be relied on. We begin by laying before our readers a detailed table he amount and kind of each separate stock, and of the objects | public debt.

or which it was issued:

Debt of Maryland on the 1st December, 1845. Date of Amount. Total Object to which Med. Depart. Unive 1821. \$30,000 per ct. Maryland Peniten. do. do. do. 20,000 State Tobacco Wareh Wash'n Mon. Balt \$190,947 1897 497,000 Balt, and Ohio R. R. 1838. 3,200,000 3,697,000 do. Balt, and Wash, R.R. 500,000 Ches. and Ohio Canal. 622,000 1838.. 4,537,666 7,194,666 100,000 41 do. 3 do. 5 do. Balt. and Susq. R. R 1830. 1837... 6 do. 2,232,045 5 do. stg 6 do. 60,000 1838. 219,724 . 1.000.000 5 do. stg Susq. & Tidew. Can. 1838.

> sterling bonds to the amount of \$3,200,000, advanced to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which they have not put into market, and which the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates, in their last report, at the

do.stg

1,000,000

152,401

15.186.784

With this deduction, the aggregate debt of the State eleven millions nine hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

There is, however, to be added to this sum that of the arrears of interest unpaid since the 1st January, 1842, the date at which the State first failed in the payment of her interest. The same report of the Committee of Ways and Means to which we have already referred estimates the amount of these rrears up to 1st July last at twelve hundred thousand dollars, which amount that committee proposed to the Legislature fund, and make part of the public debt of the State. This commendation was not, however, assented to, and the Treasurer of the State has paid, as fast as they are presented, the oupons of interest due up to 1st January, 1843; and those for the subsequent year will be paid, it is presumed, as far as possible. Meantime these coupons are receivable by the State for all payments due to it. Of the means of the State to meet future payments of interest, and eventually to redeem the principal, we will now proceed to speak. First, of the

The whole amount of interest on the public debt less \$3,600 for interest on \$60,000, stock issued for the construction of the tobacco warehouse, is.\$651,821
If to this amount be added that of the expenses of This estimate is put forth by the committee with entire

was made) and for succeeding years, even if no reduction be effected in the public expenditure. year 1846, presents this exhibit : .

idence in its accuracy, both for the year 1846 (for which it

on Road stock and from the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for onefifth of the receipts from passengers..... From the tax on foreign insurance and protests......\$4,000
From the tax on collateral inheritances. legacies, and distributive shares . . , . From the tax on commissions of executors and administrators...... 15,000 From the Baltimore and Susquehan Canal Companies. 67,000
From the tax on certain offices. 10,000 From the direct and income tax . From the stamp tax..... 40,000

And there remains a balance of . . . . . . . \$76.982 Over and above this balance of about \$77,000, there was n the treasury on 1st December, 1845, a clear unappropriated balance of \$158,257.

If the measures for augmenting the revenue proposed at the last session, which then failed, shall, as there is reason to believe, be carried at the next meeting, it is estimated that the aggregate receipts into the Treasury for the ensuing years will not fall short of \$950,000, which would leave an annual surplus, after paying the interest on the present funded debt and the expenses of the Government, of nearly \$100,000; and we may state, as the result of inquiries within the last week, at most reliable sources of information in Maryland, that, ' judging from the receipts into the Treasury up to the present time, the estimates of the Committee of Ways and Means as to revenue will be fully realized."

With such means and such prospects, the effort of the sound nen in the State now is, at some early day, to resume the regular payment of interest on all the debt. By the statemen made above it will be seen that this can be done with ever probability of continuing punctually to meet the semi-annua payments, and give an annual surplus wherewith, in addition

to the existing sinking fund, to pay off the principal. The sinking fund on 1st December, 1845, amounted \$1,411,911, having been increased the preceding fiscal year \$135,000. This fund, made up principally of premiums paid to the State, when its credit was unsuspected, on the various stocks issued by it, may therefore be said to be held in double trust for the redemption of the existing debt. By investing the accumulations of this fund semi-annually, the debt would be extinguished, it is calculated, in about 35 years; but, by the addition thereto of the annual surplus from revenue, and any other unappropriated balances in the Treasury, the period at which the debt would be extinguished would be much like the debt would be extinguished would be much like the debt would be extinguished would be much like the debt would be extinguished would be much like the debt would be extinguished would be much like the debt would be extinguished would be much like the debt would be remaining space. ried at which the debt would be extinguished would be much between the shells is filled with an inflammable and unextin

tracted chiefly for works of public improvement, some of be. To prevent any interference with the shell, the pistol be. which are already productive, and all of which, when completed, will become so. When the Baltimore and Ohio rail- fuses attached to them respectively, until at last the magazine road shall be completed, it cannot fail to become a much trav- or internal shell is blown asunder by the explosion of the pow or internal shell is blown asunder by the explosion of the powder contained, scattering the fragments of both shells, the iron arms and the pistol barrels mingled with the unextinguishable fire in all directions. The discharge of the pistols may be regulated so as to occur quickly or slowly, and the magazine may likewise be exploded at any moment, so as it may act as a fire ball, succeeded by a bomb-shell discharge, or as a shell scattering in addition to iron formation. killed in Somerset on Thursday afternoon, by being blown up which it runs, ample sources of employment and profit. It is fire.—New York True Sun. priming twice, the only work in which the State has a deep interest which is a dertook to put

The State owns the following amount of productive stocks 

If, and whenever, this investment shall become even partially productive, as it can hardly fail to become, a very sensible addition will be made to the means of rapidly extinguishing the

The assessed value of real and personal property in all the ounties of the State was, for the year 1845, \$177, 189,600 and this sum will, owing to a more just assessment of property in the city of Baltimore, be increased this year, it is be lieved, to two hundred millions!

The population of Maryland, according to the census in 1840, was 470,000 : of whom 89,500 were slaves. Its soil is good, its climate is genial, and in agricultural wealth, especially of wheat and tobacco, it is very rich. It is intersected by great navigable waters, traversed by railroads and canals, and so situated relatively to the seaboard and the great waters of the West, as to give it many advantages. Under all these circumstances, and pressed on all hands by public opinion, and impelled by its own sense of right, it is little hazardous to predict that the State will soon resume, and thenceforth punctually, faithfully, and to the uttermost farthing fulfil, its obliga

Of the annual interest payable by the State on its debt \$344,250 are payable at the loan office in Baltimore, and \$311,172 in London. The elections which have jus occurred in Maryland have had a result encouraging to the belief that the next Legislature, to meet in two most determine on and appoint a time for resuming the regular payment of interest; and if there shall be any reason to apprehend deficiency in adequate receipts from present taxation, that they will provide new and additional means.

We annex the estimate of the crops of Maryland for 1845, as made in the Bureau at Washington, and communicated in the annual statement to Congress:

Wheat. Oats. Rye. Indian Corn. Tobacco. Ibs. Bushels 4,884,000 1,691,000 944,000 3,723,000 17,920,000 We conclude this statement with stating one or two facts which seem to us abundantly to guaranty that this State will perform her whole duty to her creditors. The first is, that, prior o the year 1841, the largest amount of direct annual taxation ever levied on the people of Maryland was \$60,818; whereas more than ten times that amount is now levied-viz. \$646,056 The next and equally decisive fact is, that whereas the mes sage of the Governor, in December, 1844, apprized the Legislature that the tax laws were resisted and positively set at

nought in seven counties out of twenty which constitute the State, they are now acquiesced in and obeyed by all the A people who can thus control themselves cannot long ermanently consent to the dishonor of broken faith.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

It has been a matter of much regret with the friends of our institutions and country that party politics should have so often decided the choice of our representatives abroad. We could not expect, however, that democracy, even in its most wonder-working form, should change the character and purposes of politicians; for we find every where a change of adninistration affecting changes among its agents. In England, when a Ministry goes out, its friends go out with it; and so in the United States-each new President and Cabinet are always expected to prefer their friends to their opponents To this it is unreasonable to object. All we have ever wish ed was this, that each administration should select from the most worthy of its supporters those who were to conduct our diplomatic relations abroad. Sometimes this has been faith fully done; but very often it has not been.

Whatever estimate we may form of our superiority as a nation, (frequently a very exaggerated one,) yet when we come in contact with the diplomatists of established dynasies, and when we have to meet their most distinguished, asute, and able men-when history, the laws of nations, and the commercial relations of the world are to be discussed. then it is quite necessary that we should have representative equal to the emergency in which they may be placed. has not always been the case, and when we glance at the crowd of American Ministers that has been sent abroad for the last few years, we find but few who have been really qualified for their positions. Their security has been in their obscurity. The maxim-omne ignotum pro magnificohas often availed them in the hour of perplexity, and the ready reference of a disputed point to the State Department at home, has preserved many a Minister from trouble and em-

Now, we think that none but the most accomplished, the cleverest, and the ablest men of this country should ever be sent abroad. We all suffer if we send out incompetent agents. We do our institutions a real discredit when they are represented by vulgar, ignorant, and uneducated men We certainly owe something to our historic name, to our free principles, to our honor, to our federative system; and if we wish to make a favorable impression upon foreign nations we must do it through adequate means; we must send out statesmen, scholars, historians, linguists-and not the poor miserable hacks of party, who, for carrying a district, claim to represent, in foreign lands, the majesty of the nation.

Our consular system has been equally mismanaged. The theory of consulates is a beautiful one. We are supposed to place all over the commercial world kind-hearted, intelligent, orave, and accomplished citizens, who know how to maintain the honor of their country, communicate to it the most important and useful intelligence, protect its interests, and adninister justice to the forlorn and forsaken American. How is this theory carried out? In general, the American consular agents are mere speculators, who go out to make money who find it their interest to consort and uphold the prejudices and interest of those among whom they reside; and who, elevated by the temporary consequence which is accorded to their position in foreign lands, where rank is every thing, turn a deaf ear to the cries of our wretched and tempest-toss-

The consuls of France have been eminent contributors to the science and resources of their own country; but what American consul is there, or has there been, except a very few like Mr. Warden, who have contributed any thing of moment to the interests of their country ? No, we must go on, and drag and wallow through the dirty mire of politics forever and forever; and favorites, mushrooms sprung up in a night, the heroes of a canvass, the rowdy leaders in a ward election, are picked up and sent abroad to fill important missions, and often to become the derision of the capitals where they are sent .- New York Telegraph. A "DIPLOMATIST" EXTRAORDINARY. -- Mr. Joseph Edge,

of Jersey city, (brother of the celebrated pyrotechnic,) invented a new species of bomb-shell, which he calls the shorter.

The resources of the state of Maryland are ample for the discharge of all her engagements. Her debt has been contracted chiefly for works of public improvement, some of